

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SAM.
 SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 225 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—ENTERTAINING SINGING, DANCING, &c.—ENTIRELY CAPITALISTS ON A LAKE.
 TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—SINGING, DANCING, BURLESQUE, &c.—OLD DAME GRIMES.
 DODWORTH HALL, 206 Broadway.—BLIND TOM'S PIANO CONCERTS.
 BROADWAY ATHENAEUM, Broadway.—MOVING DIORAMA OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE.
 MONTPELLIER'S OPERA HOUSE, 37 and 39 Bowery.—MONTPELLIER, SINGING, DANCING, PANTOMIME, &c.
 HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ENTERTAINING MINSTREL—BALADS, BURLESQUES AND PANTOMIMES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.
 STEREOPTIC SCHOOL OF ART—Corner of Grand and Crosby Streets.

HOPE CHAPPEL, 720 Broadway.—LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

New York, Thursday, October 26, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
HERALD.....	\$1,095,000
Times.....	568,150
Tribune.....	252,000
Evening Post.....	169,427
World.....	100,000
Sun.....	151,079
Express.....	90,518
New York Herald.....	\$1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined.....	\$71,429

THE NEWS.

THE ANGLO-BEL PRIVATEERS.

We publish this morning the full text of the last communications that have passed between the British Foreign Secretary and our Minister in London on the subject of the ravages of the Anglo-rebel privateers Alabama and Shenandoah. The manner in which the correspondence has been brought to light gives it additional significance. Instead of its being laid before Parliament in the ordinary course, a special supplement of the official London *Gazette* has been issued for the purpose of laying it before the British public. Earl Russell, in his manifesto, has asked together all the precedents, old and new, which would seem to justify the action of the British government. Mr. Adams meets him with his own weapons, and in several instances shows that the precedents quoted, instead of favoring the view taken by the British government, tell the other way. Earl Russell acknowledges that the recognition of the belligerency of the South was unprecedented. Mr. Adams charges, in addition, that it was precipitate, and shows by the Foreign Secretary's own words that at the time he acknowledged the South as belligerents at sea he had no official information that a blockade had been established, but only a statement of the probable intentions of the United States government. Our Minister puts it that the blockade might possibly never have been instituted had not England's precipitancy in conceding belligerent rights to the South left them no other alternative. The consequences likely to result from the conduct of the British government towards us, if reparation is denied and a precedent established, are forcibly stated by Mr. Adams. A new era, he says, in the relations of neutrals to belligerents on the high seas will open. Neutral ports, in that event, will before long become the true centers from which the most effective and dangerous enterprises against the commerce of belligerents may be contrived, fitted out and executed. New Florida, Alabama and Shenandoah will appear on every sea. And he adds, significantly,—"I need not remind you which of the nations of the world tempt prizes, in an event no friend would more deprecate than myself, of its being again, as it has so often been heretofore, doomed to be afflicted by the calamities of a war."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Georgia State Convention assembled at Milledgeville and organized yesterday. Provisional Governor Johnson called the members to order and made a few remarks. Mr. Herschel V. Johnson, who was candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860, was chosen President. Subsequently a message was received from Governor Johnson, in which he depicted the perfectly exhausted condition of the State finances and announced the entire State debt at over twenty millions. That portion of the indebtedness contracted before the war, he said, was honorable, and must be discharged, but that incurred to aid the rebellion must be ignored. "The rebel currency and the rebel cause," he remarks, "perished together in life, and must be buried together in one grave."

From Rio Janeiro, by the arrival of the bark Traveller, our dates are to the 15th of September. The Brazilians were in ecstatic over their recent victories, and the city was illuminated several nights in succession. The news of the utter rout of the Paraguayan army was confirmed, and the allies at last accounts were following up their successes by an invasion of the Paraguayan country. No assistance was expected, as the retreating forces were for fighting.

The advices of the steamship New York, which left Panama on the 17th inst., reached this city last evening. The news from the Pacific had been anticipated, however, by the arrival of the United States gunboat Florida, which brought our special accounts, published in the Herald of the 20th inst.

A sufficient refutation of the latest imperial hoax to the effect that President Juarez, of Mexico, had abandoned his cause and deserted his country, contained in the proclamation of Maximilian, published in *Times* of the 20th inst., is furnished by the fact that positive intelligence of Juarez being at El Paso on the 20th of last month has been received in Washington.

The steamship Teutonia, Captain Black, from Hamburg on the 7th inst., arrived here yesterday. Her foreign advices have been anticipated. She brought over one hundred and fifty-three passengers.

The steamship Nevada, Captain Carpenter, and General Sedgwick, Captain Starkey, arrived in this port yesterday from Savannah, but brought no news of special interest.

Three arrived here yesterday from foreign and domestic ports ninety-three vessels of all classes, of which there were steamships, four ships, seven brigs, eighteen brigs, fifty-nine schooners and two sloops.

Sixteen ocean steamships cleared at this port yesterday. Two of them were for Europe, two for New Orleans, two for Savannah, one for Charleston, and the others for various Southern and Eastern ports.

The steamship Morris Castle, Captain Adams, will sail to day, at three P. M. precisely, for Havana, from pier No. 4 North river. The last run of this steamer to Havana was made in four days and five hours—the shortest ever made. The mails will close at the Post Office half past one P. M.

The schooner Charles K. Lawrence, Captain Thomas R. Starnard, laden with coal, from Elizabethport, N. J., for Providence, R. I., foundered off Saybrook on the night of the 19th inst. in the heavy gale, and of those on board, seven in number, only one man, named William Kirtland, was saved, he having drifted ashore on Fisher's Island on a plank, after having been in the water three hours. The captain, mate and three men and one passenger were lost.

The members of the Wiru court martial have made up their findings and verdict, submitted them to President Johnson and adjourned; but the President has not yet acted on the matter. One of Wiru's counsel was last night at the White House to interfere in behalf of his client.

The report of Superintendent Sells, of the Southern

Indian Superintendency, was submitted to the Commissioner of the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department yesterday. It says that the bitterness of feeling caused by forays of white bushwhackers into the territory of the Indians forms a great obstacle to the negotiation of favorable treaties with them. These bushwhackers carry on a regular organized system of wholesale cattle stealing, by which it is estimated that the tribes have lost over three hundred thousand head of cattle, valued at between four and five million dollars. Nineteen thousand Indians are now being assisted by the government in this superintendency.

The delegates to the Alabama Convention have memorialized the President to order a speedy trial of Clement C. Clay, of that State, who was one of the reputed rebel agents in Canada during the war, and who was suspected of implication in the plot which resulted in the assassination of President Lincoln. Our Washington despatches say it is probable the prayers of the memorialists will be granted.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Rollins yesterday resigned his position. Mr. E. A. Rollins, the Deputy Commissioner, is expected to be the successor.

The convention of internal revenue assessors was again in session in Albany yesterday, and the reports of the various committees appointed on the previous day to take into consideration the several branches of the tax business were presented and read. Their reading constituted the greater part of the day and revealed some curious facts. It appeared that completely various decisions had been rendered by the Internal Revenue Bureau on the same subject at different times and to officers in different parts of the country. It was also shown that stamps of different value were required for the same articles in different parts of the country. The Committee on Manufactures recommended that no deductions be made for freight on manufactured articles, and that goods consigned to an agent to sell shall not be taxed until sold. The report of the Committee on Whiskey and Cigars revealed the fact that the revenue from those articles has fallen far short of what was anticipated, which is said to arise from evasions of the law. The report of one of the committees, looking towards a general tax on sales, in lieu of other modes of taxation, caused a lively debate, there being strong opposition to the suggestion, which ultimately had to be withdrawn by the committee making it.

There was a continuation of the Mariposa Company litigation yesterday before Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, at chambers, argument being heard on a motion to dissolve an injunction restraining further proceedings in the Marine Court in certain cases growing out of the operations of this organization. The Judge's decision was reserved.

Yesterday was the time appointed for the hearing before Judge Ingraham, at chambers, of the argument on the order obtained by the Eighteenth Ward Market Commissioners to compel the Mayor and Common Council to show cause for neglect to have enacted the necessary municipal ordinance for the erection of said market, in pursuance of a law passed at the last session of the Legislature. It was, however, postponed till next month, to enable the counsel of the Board of Aldermen to prepare affidavits.

Judge Johnston, of the Superior Court, has rendered his decision in favor of allowing Edward E. Ketchum, now confined in the Tombs on charges of forgery, to appear as a witness in the trial growing out of his Wall Street transactions brought by Wm. H. McVicker against the firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co. Some seventy thousand dollars, alleged to have been deposited with this firm by young Ketchum, are claimed by Mr. McVicker.

The trial of Peter R. Strong, indicted for procuring an abortion upon his wife, was commenced yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. A jury was empaneled, and one witness was sworn, when it was discovered that Madam Barber, claimed to be an important witness as for the prosecution, was not in attendance. An officer was sent to her residence, who stated on his return that he could not succeed in seeing her. The Recorder, on learning that no regular subpoena had been served, decided that the case would have to proceed unless the counsel for the defence consented to a postponement. Mr. Brady would not consent to a further postponement of the trial, and asked the Court to instruct the jury to acquit the accused. As the prosecution answered ready when the case was called, the Recorder told the jury it was their duty to render a verdict of not guilty, which they did. This case has created considerable sensation in fashionable circles, as the parties are respectively connected. The divorce suit brought by Mr. Strong against his wife will be tried next month in the Superior Court.

In consequence of the last Legislature having passed a law exclusively governing elections in the Metropolitan Police district, and providing for the appointment of special canvassers to examine and count the ballots cast, some confusion of ideas has arisen as to whether upon these canvasses of the district inspectors will devote the duty of counting the votes cast at the ensuing November election in regard to the State vote. Mr. Brady, at one time, stated whether the people will have a funded and pay interest on it, or by a special tax, discharge it at once, State Attorney General Cochrane has been appealed to in the matter, and gives his opinion that in a city and Brooklyn the said ballot must be canvassed by the canvassers of the respective election districts, and not by the inspectors thereof.

Attorney General Cochrane has also given his opinion, in response to inquiries, that in cases of naturalized citizens wishing to be re-issued their naturalization papers, their oaths are legally competent to prove such inability.

There were two more large auction sales of coal in the city yesterday, thirty-one thousand tons of Pittston coal being sold at 111 Broadway and twenty-three thousand tons of Scranton at 29 Exchange place. The gratifying feature of the sales to the general public was a fall from the prices realized at the last previous sales, the decline, taking all qualities into account, averaging about twenty-five cents per ton, and it is believed that will lower prices for the article will shortly rule. At the close yesterday Scranton steam coal sold for from eleven dollars and thirty-seven cents to eleven dollars and seventy-five cents.

There was another large sale yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard of surplus government vessels, many of which took an important part in the late war for the Union. Altogether twenty-seven vessels were sold, all of them excepting three being steamers of different classes, including side-wheel and propeller steamships, gunboats, tugs and tenders, and the total amount of money realized was over half a million dollars.

The repairs of the different railroads between Petersburg, Va., and Charleston, S. C., have been completed, and the railway route of travel is now open through from the former to the latter city. It runs via Weldon and Wilmington, N. C., and Florence, S. C. Petersburg can be reached from New York by steamer direct, or by rail via Washington, Fredericksburg and Richmond. From Charleston to Savannah there is a regular line of steamers, and from the latter place Augusta can be reached by rail or Savannah river steamers. The roads from Augusta via Atlanta and West Point to Montgomery, Alabama, are now also in operation.

Nearly two hundred delegates from the Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Eastern New York assembled yesterday at Old Fellow's Hall, in Centre street. A day and an evening session were held. J. M. Stearns, Grand Worthy Patriarch, presided, and delivered an address to the brethren, congratulating them on the satisfactory progress of the Order and the earnest zeal evinced by the various divisions in the cause of temperance. There was over one hundred thousand dollars expended for the last year by the Order in this Grand Division, and everywhere the most cheering results were apparent. At the evening session an election for officers of the Grand Division was held, and resulted as follows:—Grand Worthy Patriarch, Nathaniel W. Foster, of Division No. 101; Grand Worthy Associate, Alonzo R. Bradley, of Division No. 2; Grand Secretary, George B. Post, of Division No. 11; Grand Treasurer, William H. Armstrong, of Division No. 6; Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. B. Merwin, of Division No. 6; Grand Sentinel, William H. Curtis, of Division No. 187.

The American Bible Union held their sixteenth anniversary yesterday. The Treasurer's report represented the income and expenditure of the society for the eight months ending June 15 to be thirty thousand dollars. A letter was read from Sir S. Morison Peto, announcing his intention to be present and speak before the Union. There were speeches, and subscriptions, and three sessions, which will be repeated to-day.

The Cooper Institute was crowded last evening by an audience assembled to hear Mr. Wendell Phillips deliver his Boston lecture on the "South Victorious." He was attentively listened to and frequently applauded, save in one instance, where, bearing hard upon President Johnson and his plan of reconstruction, he drew forth a stormy manifestation of disapproval. This was, however, overcome by the applause and cheers of the majority. With this exception nothing interrupted the harmony of the meeting. Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn

and Mr. Beecher's late sermon were both severely criticized and condemned.

General Banks last night delivered an address to a crowded audience in Malden, Massachusetts, during which he took occasion to reply to the recent charges made against his official conduct in Louisiana by Wendell Phillips, on whom he was pretty severe, pronouncing some of the statements of that orator utterly untrue. He vindicated his administration of affairs in the Southwest, and said that it was throughout in direct and religious conformity to the orders of President Lincoln.

The Continental Bank Note Company, of this city, have finished the engravings for the Irish republican bonds authorized to be issued by the Fenian Congress recently in session in Philadelphia, and specimen copies have been laid before us. They present a very handsome appearance, and, it is said, are proof against the arts of the counterfeiter. The public sale of the bonds is expected to commence in about two weeks.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third New York Volunteers, or Fourth Metropolitan Regiment, raised in Brooklyn, and recruited from the police force, arrived at home yesterday from Savannah, and had a handsome reception by the police and firemen of the City of Churches. Headed by a band of music and a drum corps, and escorted by two hundred and fifty policemen and a number of veteran soldiers, the regiment paraded through several of the principal streets, and the members were afterwards entertained at a fine dinner in the Portland avenue arsenal.

A freight train on the Erie Railroad ran into a freight train on the Northern Railroad from New Jersey, at the Bergen crossing, about five o'clock yesterday morning, causing the complete wreck of one of the engines and a number of the cars of both trains, but doing no injury to any person. The engineer of the Erie train says the collision occurred by his mistaking the red signal at the junction of the two roads for the light at the entrance to the tunnel.

The stock market was stronger yesterday, and closed buoyant. Government securities were firmer. Gold was weak, and closed at 145½ a 145¾.

The markets continued dull yesterday, as a general thing; but prices showed no important change. Foreign goods were quiet. Domestic produce was dull. Groceries were quiet. Cotton was dull. Petroleum was lower. On "Change" flour was fairly active, but a trade war between Grain was without decided change. Pork was irregular and lower. Beef was steady. Lard was heavy. Whiskey was excited and higher.

The Adams-Russell Correspondence on Our Claims Against England.

We spread before our readers to-day the official correspondence between Mr. Adams, our Minister at London, and Earl Russell, on the subject of the responsibility of England for property destroyed by the Alabama. The correspondence itself shows the grounds on which Mr. Adams makes the British government responsible, and on which Earl Russell refuses to admit responsibility. The question is so plainly stated that every one will comprehend it. This being the case, and we having anticipated the argument in our issue of yesterday, we leave the public to pass judgment.

While we have no doubt about the people sustaining the government in the action it has taken, or about the government firmly maintaining its ground in the dispute, we are not without fear that if the question be left to Mr. Seward and Earl Russell it will dwindle down to one of dollars and cents—that some sort of patch-work compromise will be made, leaving the principle which is involved unsettled. We hope the President will take hold of the matter with his strong, practical common sense and plain, clear-sighted, and have not only the claim for indemnity settled, but the principle of international law determined also. The civil war in this country has brought prominently before the world questions concerning the recognition of belligerents, what constitutes belligerency and their rights, the law of blockade, the duties and privileges of neutrals, and other cognate questions. And this war, so anomalous and unprecedented, has developed new phases of some of these questions. We could not say that we shall have properly closed up the war till they are settled. Other nations as well as the United States will be liable to continual disputes while they are open. We do not know that we are not even now on the verge of a serious difficulty with England, arising from the unsettled and undetermined international law on them. It is all very well to quote this great lawyer or that distinguished writer, but the trouble is both sides quote, and put their own and opposite constructions upon the authorities they cite. There is no infallible authority nor any well defined principle laid down. This is what we need—what the world needs—to settle present and to avoid future difficulties. As regards ourselves especially, while we are not afraid of war—and no country is so capable of waging it—we desire peace. We have a grand right and destiny to fulfill in the world, and we want a well secured and lasting peace to perform the mighty work. We may be compelled to purchase this from foreign governments by the sword, and put the arbitration of questions in dispute to armed hosts before we can feel secure of permanent peace; but we would rather do it by other means. The questions affecting us directly at present, as those referred to about neutrals, belligerents and maritime law, involve principles that should be settled by a Congress of the great Powers in a clear and well determined manner, so as to avoid future difficulties. Such a Congress could at the same time settle the other questions of a political character regarding this continent, in which several of the European Powers are entangled. It would enable them to escape without trouble and gracefully, and leave America to the Americans. We want no entangling alliances with Europe, nor do we propose this by a Congress. We wish only to establish certain principles, that peace may be preserved and perpetuated, with all the blessings of the most friendly commerce between the New and the Old Worlds.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.—The *Daily News* of this city, which supports the administration on general principles and opposes its specific measures, says that while Maximilian is sweeping the republican element from Mexico by proclamations, fire and sword, "our government remains reluctant, inactive, undemonstrative, apparently reckless of the consequences of its apathy." Mr. Secretary Seward, on the other hand, who is supposed to know something of the affairs of the Department of State, says, in reference to republicanism in Mexico, "I am sure that this important interest has never been lost sight of by the President of the United States for a single moment, and I expect we shall see republican institutions wherever they have heretofore been established throughout the American continent speedily vindicated, renewed and reinvigorated." "Speedily" is the word, and surely Mr. Seward would not use it here upon a mere pretension, or as a tub to the whale. We take it that the administration intends to vindicate the Monroe Doctrine, that Maximilian is speedily to leave the country. His recent exterminating pronuncia-

mientos do not look like it; but they may be intended to cover his retreat. We are expecting something "speedily" upon this subject from Washington which will put an end to all doubts and conjectures.

A NEW IMMIGRATION.—The official announcement of the War Department that persons who have been liable to the draft during the war, and have left the country rather than serve in the ranks of the national army, may return without any fear that the pains and penalties of desertion will be imposed, will undoubtedly result in an immense immigration from Canada and Europe. Thousands of young men who could not afford or were not inclined to pay the money demanded for substitutes betook themselves to the other hemisphere or sneaked off to Canada. They will now return in force, secured against all liability to answer the charge of desertion. We fear that Canada will be almost depopulated by this sudden emigration; for the hiegos to that country was something immense during the perilous days when the draft officials were turning the eventful wheel which consigned men to the roll of honor.

THE HOUSE CLERK'S POSITION DEFINED.—By the law passed at the last session of Congress the Clerk of the House, holding over from the last Congress, on reading the roll of members qualified to go into the election of a Speaker, is restricted to "those only who shall have been regularly elected under the laws of Congress or the several States." It is now said, upon radical republican authority, that Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the last Congress, upon whom will devolve the initial authority, as its presiding officer, in the organization of the new House, has declared that he will not place upon the official list of members any person claiming to be elected from a State that has been in rebellion against the government, inasmuch as he regards any such person as not coming within the pale of the aforesaid law. If such is the decision of Mr. McPherson, we know where he belongs, and that he is the radical candidate for a re-election.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA.—We see by the late news from Jamaica that the negroes were in insurrection in the eastern part of that island, and that a British steamer filled with troops was sent there to quell the outbreak. We imagine that this "insurrection" will be found to amount simply to a strike for higher wages. The blacks have nothing to rebel against except the oppression of their employers. The government which liberated them, we are bound to assume, does not impose upon them oppressive laws against which they would be forced to rebel. It is quite possible, however, that the philanthropists who have obtained the free labor of the negroes for their own advantage have extended their philanthropy to reducing the prices of labor below a point which the blacks are not disposed to go, and hence the "insurrection."

OUR CITY POLITICIANS.—The peace-makers between Tammany and Mozart Halls in the matter of their legislative candidates are getting on comfortably. Weed and the Woods keep quiet. The Citizens' Association seems to be somewhat in a fog; the republicans are "doubtfully mixed up," and the result will be inexplicable in November a repetition of the old story with no material variations. The democrats have the city, and they will hold it in November whatever may happen in December.

YANKEE NOTIONS VS. NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—A Western radical organ says that the late vote of Connecticut "against negro suffrage means market for clocks, lamps, crochets, wooden nutmegs and other Yankee notions," and that the response, from Charleston to New Orleans, is, "Keep down the niggers and we'll buy your knick-knacks." We commend this solution of the question to the Rev. Brother Beecher.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.—The last letter of Thurlow Wood, in which he gives the lie to Lucius Robinson. The Old Man of the Lobby is getting to be on shocking bad terms with his old friends, and he is getting very funny and foolish.

Theatrical Intelligence.

Mr. Julia Dean Hayne played Lady Teazle in the School for Scandal, at the Great Salt Lake City theatre (Lath), October 26. George B. Waldron supported her as Sir Peter Teazle. Mr. Hayne appeared also in *East Lynne*, or the Elgion. The subscribers to the stock fund for the erection of a suitable building in Great Salt Lake City, for dramatic exhibitions, balls, concerts and lectures, met on the 24th inst., when an encouraging report was read.

A romantic drama called *Marco Spada*, the Bandit Chief, is on the boards of the Academy of Music, Albany, N. Y. The farce is called the Laughing Hyena. T. F. Collins and Frank Morris are exhibiting at Twiddle Hall the *Mittonian Tableau of Paradise Lost and Regained*, or the Great Rebellion in Heaven and Earth. A look at this production of art will enable the Albany folk to choose sides, as they see at a glance the fall of Satan, the fall of man, chaos, paradise, heaven and hell. Mr. Ryer has the Six Degrees of Crime on the boards of the academy of Music, Albany.

Barney and Mrs. Williams watered on their second week at the Arch street, Philadelphia, October 23. Friday, October 27, Mr. Williams takes a benefit.

John McCullough recited Love's poem of Shamus O'Brien in the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, October 25.

Miss Charlotte Thompson played Madeline in the Belle of the Faubourg, at the Cherry street theatre, Nashville, October 18. The O'Brien team was to be brought out at the new theatre, Nashville, October 19, with Miss Kitty Blanchard as Lily O'Connor.

W. F. Floyd made his first appearance at the Varieties theatre, New Orleans, October 10, as Tom Yacht, in Boucicault's comedy of *How She Loves Him*.

The Italian dancers, Mlle. Juliette Broussier and Mlle. Giuseppe Cardella, graced the boards of the New American theatre, Philadelphia, on October 19.

Donaldson, a professor of legerdemain, has treated the inhabitants of Syracuse, N. Y., to a variety of performances on a tight rope stretched across a street. He afterwards gave his performances in "Magic" at Shakespeare Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins opened a budget of "lows" in Washington, D. C., by giving "Two Hours in Funland" at Old Fellow's Hall. Mr. Watkins' new theatre, the Canterbury, in Washington, is very well patronized.

Billy Watson, the Buffalo Blondie, had a benefit in the Varieties, Buffalo, October 20, when he exhibited a series of scenes surrounded with fireworks.

Howe's circus exhibited in Coburn, N. Y., on the 19th of October, when on route to Troy.

Miss Bartlett, the Mammoth Child of Maine, is exhibiting in Portland.

THE STRAITS MARSHES, built for the Central American Transit Company, will be launched to-day, 26th inst., at about half past one o'clock, from the shipyard of Mr. Henry Stearn, at Greenpoint. Her dimensions are: Length, two hundred and seventy-five feet; breadth, forty feet; depth, twenty-six feet.

Meeting of the Baltimore Association for the Improvement of the Colored People.—BALTIMORE, Oct. 25, 1865. There was a large meeting of the friends of the Baltimore Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of the Colored People held to-night, J. B. Beven, Baltimore, of England, Bishop McViney, of Ohio, and others, spoke.

MEXICO.

President Juarez still at El Paso on the 26th of September.—Contradiction of the Latest Imperial Rumor of His Abandonment of the Country, &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1865. Positive information has been received here that President Juarez was at El Paso, in the State of Chihuahua, on the 23rd of September. As the time required for communication with Chihuahua is twenty days, the declaration of Maximilian, dated the 2d of October, that the cause which President Juarez upheld had been abandoned, and that he had departed from his native soil, is not believed to be true, nor is it credited in diplomatic circles that Juarez has sanctioned, as has been stated, the Imperial Mexican Express Company.

Musical Intelligence.—Max Strakoske announces to the people of Milwaukee, Wis., that his opera troupe will "positively" be in their city this week and give four operas, commencing October 28.

The fifth Sunday evening concert of the season was given in the Boston theatre, Boston, October 22, under the direction of Charles Koppitz. "O Salutaris, a terezzo," by L. H. Southard, was performed for the first time.

Mr. (Comical) Brown gives a concert in Bangor, Maine, October 25.

The Varian Hoffman combination concert was given in Brainerd's Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, October 20, when Madame Varian sang "Wallace's Cradle Song."

A grand concert and dramatic "fete" was given at the Musical Hall, Great Salt Lake City, Utah, October 8. A poem on the assassination of President Lincoln was read by Mr. Lyon.

Messrs. Pell and Townbridge, minstrels, have elicited peals of laughter in the City Hall, Providence, R. I., with the burlesque *The Streets of New York*.

The Morris and Townbridge Minstrels performed at Allyn Hall, Hartford, Conn., October 24 and 25.

The Paris papers are making fun of the people of Belgium on account of a musical festival which was held lately near Maaubroe. Prizes were given to one choral society "pour sa belle voix," to another for being the most numerous, and to a third for having come from the greatest distance. The only thing the committee forgot to award, the French writers say, was a prize for good music.

It is rumored that M. Aubert is about to resign his appointment as principal of the Conservatoire of Paris. The nomination of his successor will be anxiously looked for, as the post is about the highest musical position in Europe.

M. Duprez does not intend to emerge from his retreat and to sing in his own town of Arras, as reported in England. La Fucille will be represented in his opera by Mlle. Brunetti.

The first of the series of Saturday concerts for the season was given at the Crystal Palace, London, October 7.

City Intelligence.

FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND TONS OF COAL AT AUSTIN.—PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Thirty-one thousand tons of Pittston coal and twenty-three thousand tons of the Scranton were sold in this city at public auction yesterday. The attendance at No. 111 Broadway, where the first auction was held, was estimated at 100,000. The second auction, at No. 29 Exchange place, where the Scranton was sold, was large, and, as a consequence, bidding was spirited. Still there was a marked though slight decline in the prices realized, compared with those of the 5th of October. The following were the sales, compared with those of the 4th inst. and July 15:

PITTSBURG COAL.		October 25.		October 4.	
8,300 tons.....	\$11 00	\$11 00	\$10 75	—	—
7,000 steamer.....	11 00	11 25	11 40	\$11 55	—
5,000 grate.....	11 37½	—	11 15	—	—
2,000 grate.....	10 62½	10 37½	10 15	—	—
2,000 grate.....	11 75	11 85	11 30	12 00	—
2,000 grate.....	11 00	11 00	10 12½	11 37½	—

SCRANTON COAL.		October 25.		July 15.	
5,500 lamp.....	\$10 00	\$10 50	\$9 50	\$9 87½	—
4,000 steamer.....	10 12½	10 20	9 82½	—	—
2,000 grate.....	10 62½	10 37½	9 82½	—	—
3,500 grate.....	10 62½	10 75	9 75	—	—
5,500 grate.....	11 37½	11 75	7 00	7 10	—
2,500 grate.....	10 62½	10 62½	9 82½	—	—

It is the general opinion among those who should be posted that coal must soon reach even a lower price. The prices of July, however, will hardly be reached during the winter.

THE RAILROADS AND THE OBSTRUCTION OF THE STREETS.—A number of merchants doing business in Greenwich and Washington streets will hold a meeting to-day, at eleven o'clock, at the City Hall, for the purpose of memorializing the proper authorities for the removal of the railroad tracks from the streets in the lower part of the city, the use of which, they say, is obstructing the commerce of business in that locality.

THE LOSS OF THE ATLANTA.—Mr. David Drecker, one of the saved passengers on board the ill-fated steamer Atlanta, desires to correct the statement that the vessel broke into three parts—hull and decks. The hull remained entire, while the decks broke up. There were three women and one child on board when the vessel was wrecked. Mr. Drecker can find him at 713 North Second street, Philadelphia.

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